

THE JUDICIARY.

The Bench of our Supreme Court has been deprived of one of the brightest ornaments that ever adorned it, and North Carolina of one of her noblest and most cherished sons, a death of WILLIAM GASTON, late one of the associate Justices of that Court. He was emphatically "a good man and a great Judge." His place was supplied by the Governor and Council by the appointment of the Hon. FREDERICK NASH, of Hillsborough, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, to that Bench. The Hon. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Salisbury, was in like manner appointed to the Bench of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge NASH. Their commissions expire with the termination of your session. It will be your duty, therefore, to fill both vacancies.

The offices of Solicitor for three of the Judicial districts are vacant. It devolves on you to fill them.

AGRICULTURE.

While provision is made in our colleges & schools for the instruction of our youth preparatory to their entering into the learned professions, little or no effort is made to prepare them for that most useful of all pursuits, Agriculture. Should any generous youth desire to become a scientific Agriculturalist and an intelligent practical farmer, no provision is made for his instruction in any of our schools or colleges. Indeed, so little intellect is employed in our Agriculture, that our youth rather deem it a degradation upon their minds to engage in it, and look upon it as a pursuit only worthy of the slave or the hind who is as ignorant as the brute he drives. This impression should be removed. What pursuit can be more interesting, more intellectual? The mightiest minds are lighting up the path of the Agriculturalist by their extraordinary discoveries in Chemistry. A Dana, a Johnson, a Leibniz and others are looking into the arcanæ of nature and revealing her wonderful secrets to the husbandman.

Agriculture to a cultivated mind ceases to be a laborious and stupid pursuit, followed only because it provides the necessities of life. It has become an intellectual pursuit, worthy of the most fastidious taste or exalted mind. I therefore recommend that an Agricultural professor be added to our University; or, if it be deemed better, that an Agricultural School be established, where Agriculture may be taught as a science, and where a model farm may be attached, and the science be practically illustrated and applied to use.

And I likewise recommend an Agricultural, Geological and Mineralogical survey of the State.

No State in the Union presents more interesting geological formations, or a greater variety of soils and productions, than ours. Such surveys, made by a man of science, would add much useful information to our present knowledge of the State, and would doubtless greatly aid the cause of Agriculture.

A scientific mineralogical survey, skilfully made, and reported in terms and language within the comprehension of miners and persons of ordinary education, would greatly aid the mining operations of our State—an interest becoming well worthy of Legislative attention. Now ignorant gropes in the dark in search of metals and minerals, never found in the formations where the search is made; then the light of science would point out the localities where such might be made with every probability of success. I believe the same amount of money could not be so usefully applied in any other way as in procuring these surveys.

STATISTICS.

In every civilized country it has been found useful to obtain as much statistical information as possible. This subject has been generally neglected. Who can tell or even make a rational guess as to the quantity of the various productions of our State—the number of acres in cultivation—the number of domestic animals, the extent of our manufacturing, mechanical and mining operations? Yet it is believed all this information might be obtained with little trouble or expense through the aid of our County Courts. I therefore recommend the subject to your attention.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

All the counties in this State have adopted the Common School system, except Edgecomb and Rowan. If it be proper, and for the interest of the State, that the children of the other counties should be educated, it is equally proper that the children of these two counties should receive similar advantages.

The net annual income of the Literary Fund distributed in March and September, amounted to the sum of \$92,027 71.

The Schools have gone generally into operation; but there is yet want of system in their management. It is believed nothing would aid the success of these schools more than the appointment of an efficient State Agent, well versed in the subject of common schools, whose duty it should be to travel over the State, visit the counties, see, advise and direct the superintendents and school committees in the discharge of their duties; and use his influence to awaken a lively interest in the success of popular education.

The Literary Board will, during your session, give a report more in detail as to the operations of the Common School system, and condition of the fund, accompanied by such remarks and suggestions as it will be deemed expedient and proper to make; to which I respectfully refer you for further information.

ASYLUMS.

For more than a century and a quarter, the Legislature of this State has been engaged in making laws for the benefit of that class of its citizens which least needed aid, while the helpless and afflicted children of misfortune, are almost wholly disregarded. Although we possess a large fund applied to the purposes of general education, no provision whatever is made whereby the deaf and dumb and blind, those most needing its aid, are benefited. The facility with which they can be taught is truly surprising. And when we reflect that it is believed that the deaf mutes, without education, have no just idea of a Supreme Being; that neither they nor the blind can read the word of salvation without instruction, and the great ease with which both can be taught to read it, is it not wonderful that any Christian community should delay a moment to make provision for their instruction?

Again: no provision is made for their maintenance and support, except what is to be found in the poor laws. Many of them, if educated and instructed in useful employments, would be able to maintain themselves and enjoy life as rational creatures. Without these advantages we often find them huddled together within the confines of a loathsome Poor House, doomed to a wretched miserable existence in wretchedness to themselves, and at an increased expense to those whose duty it is to make for them more ample provision. The condition of the insane merits your earnest attention. Many of them might be restored to themselves and to their usefulness, if an asylum were provided, where skilful and experienced managers could have the supervision and control of the patient. There those whose cases were hopeless might likewise receive the care and attention their condition required. I therefore most earnestly recommend that ample provision be made for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind; and for the restoration of the insane, if practicable, and for the comfortable sustenance of all.

It may be said this is not a propitious time to undertake so great a work. A century has passed, and the time has not come. Another may pass, and it still may not come. If a bounteous Providence were to withhold his favors from us, so long

as we withhold ours from his afflicted children, how quickly would we make that propitious time arrive! Now is the time. You have only to will, and it is done. The means are at your command. That miserly constituent who grudgingly yields the little portion which he would be required to contribute towards so good a work, deserves not the showers and sunshine of Heaven, and need not hope for a blissful futurity. Without the aid of your branch of the government, gentlemen, that unfortunate class may bid farewell to hope, and welcome despair.

PENITENTIARY.

For years past the subject of changing our Criminal Code by the establishment of the Penitentiary System, has engaged public attention. Doubtless you are aware of the wishes of your constituents upon the subject, and will fully comply with them. I am satisfied that criminals often escape conviction from a humane feeling in the jury—and their unwillingness to subject the offender to severe and ignominious corporal punishment. And if a criminal is convicted, the present mode of punishment is but ill calculated to reform him or to benefit the State. Solitary confinement and hard labor are wholesome remedies for desperate moral diseases. It is believed that the adoption of the system would be good economy: the profits arising from the labor of criminals would exceed the expenses of carrying the criminal law into execution, and it would be an admirable system to apply the proceeds arising from the punishment and correction of vice and idleness to the Common School fund, to aid in the moral and intellectual cultivation of our youth. It would be rearing the beautiful and delicate flower of Virtue out of the fetid hot-bed of Vice.

HISTORY.

As long as the American Union shall endure, so long will the History of the establishment of American Independence be a subject of deep interest to every Patriot. The Revolutionary history of this State is fraught with incidents of the deepest interest, and does honor to our patriotic sires. While another State boasts of being the cradle of Liberty, North Carolina alone can boast of possessing its birth place. It was on her soil, on the 20th of May 1775, that her sons reared the standard of Liberty, boldly declared their independence of the British Crown, and declared themselves "a free and independent people," "a sovereign and self-governing association." We are wholly unworthy such illustrious descent, if we neglect to preserve by all means in our power, the history of the gallant deeds by which they sustained that declaration.

The Index to the Colonial Documents of our State, printed by order of the last Legislature, to which I refer you, shows that very important historical information relative to this State, may be obtained from the Archives of the British Government. Access to these Archives has been generously tendered by that Government to this State; and permission granted to take copies of any documents we desire. It is believed that an agent, well qualified for the purpose, can be found, who will proceed to England and procure such copies as may be deemed useful, for a sum but little exceeding the expenses of the trip and pay to clerks for making the copies. It is submitted to you whether it is not due to ourselves to send such an agent.

CHEROKEE BONDS.

The debt due to the State for the purchase of Cherokee lands is but little reduced in amount by the sale of the bonds, and the difficulty of raising money in that region.

When we look at the difficulties, incident to such a scheme, which the debtors who reside in the extreme western counties have to encounter their remoteness from market, and their destitution of good roads, we are not surprised that large payments are not made.

The lands sold for a good price; besides other security, the State holds the titles until the purchase money is paid: The lands are increasing in value by settlement. Good policy, therefore, dictates that such indulgence should be extended to these debtors as will eventually secure the payment of the debt, and induce them to remain among us as useful citizens.

THE CAPITOL.

I deem it scarcely necessary to call your attention to the Public square and the Capitol. They are before you; the propriety of putting a suitable enclosure around the square is too obvious to require from me any recommendation.

It is a pity, after laying out a half million of dollars in a building that does honor to the State, to expend the small amount necessary to enclose and protect it.

THE SWAMP LANDS.

No sale of the swamp lands drained by the State have been yet made. An attempt was made to effect a sale in 1841, shortly after the drainage of a portion of the land, but the general pecuniary embarrassment which then prevailed, caused but little attention to be paid to the sale; and the few bids made were so low, that the Board did not deem it proper to accept them. No attempt to sell has been since made, because the Board deemed the times unpropitious, and believed the lands to be daily increasing in value by the decomposition of the vegetable matter, greatly hastened by the drainage.

PUBLIC LANDS.

To make such public improvements and to erect such charitable institutions as we need, the State must have money. To raise funds for such use by taxation, would be burdensome to the citizens. It seems to me no fund more properly appropriated to the State, than that arising from the sales of the public lands; and that that fund can be in no way applied more advantageously than in the improvements of the social and natural condition of the States.

There can be no further use for withholding the fund from the States, under pretence that it is needed for the use of the General Government. The present tariff will raise an amount amply sufficient to meet all the exigencies of the General Government, economically administered; and we now have some assurance that the Tariff will continue uninterrupted, and the protective policy become firmly established. Indeed, so thoroughly convinced have the people become, that the doctrine of Free Trade, whatever it may be in theory, is in practice a mere humbug that in the late contest for the Presidency, no candidate appeared advocating the doctrine—both the rival candidates advocating the principle of protection. Now is the time to press for a distribution of this fund. Indeed, its distribution should at all times be pressed. It appears to me surprising that any one should hesitate on the subject. The sum received by this State, under the distribution ordered under General Jackson's administration, (although one fourth of the sum ordered was never received), amounts to more than the whole land and poll tax paid into the Treasury of North Carolina for the last twenty years. So large a sum cannot be annually expected from that source; but a sum that would greatly aid this State might be relied on with certainty. I, therefore, respectfully direct your attention to the subject.

With the present year, by a constitutional provision, closes my official connection with the Government of North Carolina. In retiring from the executive chair, I shall carry with me but one regret—and that is—that your department of the Government did not assign to me, during my administration, the execution of some work of great and permanent public utility, whereby, in the faithful and zealous performance of the duty, I might manifest to the people of North Carolina the profound gratitude which I feel to them for the confidence they have reposed in me, and for the kindness with which my official acts have been received by them.

Wishing you, Gentlemen, a session of pleasantness to yourselves, and of usefulness to your constituents,

I remain your Fellow-Citizen and obedient servant,

JNO. M. MOREHEAD.

Executive Office, Nov. 19, 1844.

From the New York Herald.

Highly Important from Washington.—Movements of the Administration during the approaching Congress.

We have received some intelligence from private correspondents at Washington of rather an interesting character, relative to some important movements which are contemplated by the present administration, growing out of the recent elections throughout the country, and the verdict of the people on the questions at issue before them.

We learn that the President and Secretary of State consider the election of Mr. Polk and defeat of Mr. Clay as a direct approval by the people of the United States of all the measures, both domestic and foreign, with which they may be identified during their possession of power. In particular, Mr. Tyler believes that to him and his friends, in a great measure, Mr. Polk is indebted for his election. Accordingly, the recent treaty for the annexation of Texas, rejected by the Senate—the treaty of commerce with the Zoll-Verein, also rejected by the Senate, are considered to have been approved by the decision of the people in this election, and they will be renewed at the next session of Congress, and placed before the Senate in some shape or other. Indeed, in relation to Texas, it may be a question whether the whole subject will not be brought up again and placed at once before both Houses of Congress. It is the purpose of the administration to remodel all the commercial negotiations with foreign nations, particularly with all those in Europe or other parts of the world that may be rivals with England. The Zoll-Verein treaty, therefore, is merely the beginning of a series of negotiations founded on the same principles which will embrace the whole commercial world, with the exception of England, with whom it is supposed no treaty can be formed. In the event of collision taking place with England growing out of the annexation of Texas, or taking possession of the Oregon territory, it is believed by Mr. Calhoun that the breaking up of the cotton trade of the South with England, which might be injured thereby in the estimation of some, would still be placed in a similar position in connection with the manufacturers of the East, provided we had treaties with all other commercial countries, and thereby could take the possession of England in relation to the cotton trade of the world.

Another subject of great importance will also be before the cabinet, and that is, what is to be done or said about the tariff in the next message? And also on other questions, what will be said? We have every reason to believe that a new plan for the modification of the tariff will be proposed on somewhat similar principle, to those of Mr. Clay's famous "Compromise Bill." It may perhaps be proposed that a uniform duty of 17½ or 20 per cent. may be laid on all foreign commodities, to come into operation in six months or a year, in the place of the present tariff, and it is supposed that a tariff of this description would be sufficient to meet all the expenditures of the government, pay the present public debt, and be sufficiently protective to American manufacturers. The present debt is about twenty-five millions. The surplus revenue now in the hands, growing out of the present tariff, is about eleven or twelve millions—nearly one half of the debt. The whole of the debt is not due for fourteen years. If, therefore, a surplus revenue amounting to only two millions a year to meet these payments accrued, from a reduced tariff, it would be quite sufficient to meet all the purposes of the debt, and meet also the expenditures of the government.

There is another important point that will also be brought before Congress, and that is a complete reform of the financial system of the government. We should not, therefore, be at all surprised to see the recent "fiscal agent" proposed by the President brought forward with some important modifications, and some financial system founded on principles of the soundest political science, and calculated to keep the present banking system in check, to act as a restraint and more safely than it could be done by a National Bank. What this plan may be we have not heard, and cannot divine, but we have no doubt something of the kind will be proposed.

Other reforms will be proposed at the opening of Congress, probably amongst them a reduction of the Post Office rates—a reform and modification of the naval system—and the introduction of steam lines to Europe in the manner attempted by France and England. The most important movements of the administration, however, will be developed on the opening of the next session of Congress, and will undoubtedly have reference to a revival of the negotiations for the annexation of Texas, and an effort to modify the tariff and bring down the duties to 17, 20, or 22 per cent. It is objected in some quarters, that the ascendancy of Mr. Calhoun would lead to the destruction of the manufacturing interests—to foreign war—and to a variety of other disastrous consequences. We do not see such results growing out of that ascendancy. We have no doubt his policy and his views will swell out into a comprehensiveness that will astonish many of those who are incapable of appreciating his magnificent mind; and we should not be at all surprised, if in the course of events, he were to, following out the system of negotiating commercial treaties with all the world on the plan the Zoll-Verein treaty, and in connection with the acquisition of Texas and the Oregon, to put England into such a position as to lead to a sudden and overwhelming outbreak of revolution in that kingdom. In the process of maturing the events necessary to produce such a contingency, the manufacturers of the East will not be injured, but will be benefited by having created for them a wider market for their products, and the chances of obtaining the whole cotton trade of the world. Only look at the necessary result of an interruption of the commercial intercourse between this country and Great Britain. The interdiction of exports of Cotton from the United States to England would of necessity lead, in a brief period, to a revolution in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain—the utter prostration of her trade, and the ultimate overthrow of her empire whilst to the manufacturing interests of this country it would give the position now occupied by England, with respect to the cotton trade of the world.

From the information we receive from Washington, and from the character of Mr. Calhoun's great mind, we are disposed to think that the opening Message of the President will be one of the most important documents of that kind that have emanated from any administration since the foundation of this government.

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Extract from the N. Y. Eve. Post's Money article, NOVEMBER 19.

The quarterly reports for the last instant, compared with the reports of August 1, and those of Nov. 1, 1843, (one year) exhibit the following changes in the Banks of this State.

Since Aug. 1, 1844. Since Nov. 1, 1843.
Loans & discounts incr. \$1,457,387 decr. \$6,927,386
Cash items " 1,230,666 " 2,944,672
Bank notes decr. 142,859 decr. 1,644,639
Specie " 1,223,892 " 3,534,097
Circulation incr. 2,060,896 incr. 2,939,118
Deposites " 1,684,510 " 3,004,462

The condition of the banks now, is, in nearly all respects, as it was at the date of the reports for the 1st of May last.

The whig leaders and editors have led their followers a pretty dance in politics, at the expense of large sums of money in bets and other expenditures, and the same game is now being played in matters of business. The attempt to get up a panic in monied affairs has been commenced, upon various suggestions and pretexts, with no better or wiser motive than to depress prices, with the double object of buying cheap and throwing in advance an odium upon the new administration of the general government. The simple minded who will permit themselves to be thus entrapped, may suffer as much by whig rulers in trade as by whig leaders in politics. We have no sympathy with speculators *per se* "any how," but we should regret that men of business, of any party, should be made the dupes of the cunning and unprincipled, and therefore we advise all to be cautious how they act, in matters of this kind, upon sudden impulses. We are among the number of those who consider the election of Mr. Polk as a most fortunate event, as well for the present as the permanent interests of the country, not only in respect to its business affairs, but to the great principles of constitutional liberty and republican government. We are sure now of an economical, safe and prudent administration of public affairs, an exemption from taxation on the many, to pay the debts or accumulate fortunes for the few, a certainty that capital will be left to flow in legitimate channels of trade, and not buried up in improvements, as they are called, which will not be required for centuries to come, or thrown into a national debt of two hundred millions, to pay improvident obligations entered into, as the result of an illegitimate expansion of the currency. Upon such a system of management of public affairs as we now anticipate, the value of money will be in proportion to the value of the products of labor.

MARRIED.
In this town, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McGowan, of Fayetteville, Mr. Henry S. Kelly, to Miss Lucy Ann Turner, both formerly of New York.
At Washington Hill, Moore county, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., by the Rev. Neill McNaughton, John B. Kelly, Esq., to Miss Isabella C. McLean.

DIED.
In this town, on the 2d inst., Jane McKay, infant daughter of John D. and Caroline J. Love, aged 15 months; and on the 18th, Caroline Jane Love, wife of John D. Love, aged 32 years. By this double bereavement, a father is made childless and a husband a widower; truly is his home made desolate. An aged mother and a brother and sister are made to mingle their grief over one endeared to them by ties thus close, which have been cemented by time and hallowed by affection. Mrs. Love was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died fully resigned—cheered with the Christian's hope, and the certainty of soon rejoining her beloved child, who had but a few days before taken its upward flight to a better world.

In Columbus county, on the 24th ult., Daniel Shipman, Esq., aged 58 years, one of the most respectable and esteemed citizens of that county.
At Grand Caissa, Liberia, Africa, on the 12th August last, Louis Sheridan, in the 56th year of his age, who went to that country some years since, from Bladen county, N. C. He was possessed of mind and acquisitions remarkable for one of his color and opportunities, and his upright conduct had secured to him the respect of all who knew him. He was promoted to a responsible station under the Colonial Government of Liberia.

ARRIVED.
Nov. 22. From Barbados, schr. Mary Ann, Beale, to C. D. Ellis.
23. From New York, schr. Jonas Smith, Taylor, to C. D. Ellis.
24. From Matanzas, brig Anawan, Swasey, to J. Hathaway & Son.
From Turks Island, schr. Thames, Haven, to G. W. Davis.
25. From New York, schr. Samuel Ingham, Doughty, to Wm. Cooke.
From New York, schr. Tigra, Hallock, to C. D. Ellis.
From New River, schr. Ann Maria, —, to G. W. Davis.
26. From Providence, R. I., brig Foster, Lancaster, to Russell & Gamwell.
27. From Philadelphia, schr. Ellen, Boon, to G. W. Davis.
From Gaudaloupe, schr. Orleans, Segoe, to E. Dickinson.
From Gaudaloupe, barque Benjamin Adams, Adams, to E. Dickinson.

CLEARED.
Nov. 21. For Havana, brig Vandalla, Wall, by Russell & Gamwell.
23. For Martinique, brig Orchilla, Harding, by E. Dickinson.
For Philadelphia, schr. S. Rosevelt, Joline, by C. D. Ellis.
For District Columbia, schr. Little John, Best, by Wm. Cooke.
25. From New York, brig Georgiana, Currier, by G. W. Davis.
For Philadelphia, schr. North Carolina, Miller, by G. W. Davis.
For New York, schr. J. D. Jones, Smith, by C. D. Ellis.
For Philadelphia, schr. Lemity, Smith, by C. D. Ellis.
26. From Matanzas, brig Attekapas, Sartell, by Russell & Gamwell.
For St. Domingo, brig Rochambeau, Gilvery, by Barry & Bryant.
For Martinique, brig Charles, Tisdale, by G. W. Davis.
For Philadelphia, brig Caspian, Anthony, by G. W. Davis.
For New York, brig Belle, Myers, by G. W. Davis.
For Havana, brig St. Simons, Lawton, by G. W. Davis.
For Port au Prince, schr. Falcon, Moore, by Barry & Bryant.

BOOTS & SHOES.
CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT.

I AM now opening a large assortment of Boots & Shoes, of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for CASH, and offer my goods at very reduced prices, cheaper than they have ever before been offered in this market at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Having employed the most superior workmen, BOOTS will be made to order, in the most approved Philadelphia style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Nov. 29, 1844. [11-9m] J. PUNDEFORD.

NEGRO BROGANS.
500 PAIR NEGRO BROGANS, 500 pair men's kip do.
Together with a general assortment of men's Calf and Kip sewed and pegged BOOTS, which will be sold cheap and no mistake, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot. J. PUNDEFORD. [N29, 11m]

Per brig America from Salem.
20,000 FEET White Pine Lumber,
50 barrels Potatoes,
50 do. Onions,
50 do. Beets.
For sale by G. W. DAVIS.
November 22, 1844.

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Drawing of the Alexandria Lottery, Class No. 41, drawn Saturday, 23d November, 1844.

27, 24, 32, 62, 63, 47, 64, 3, 42, 34, 16, 7.
The Capital prize of 25,000 Dollars, and also a prize of 3,000 Dollars in the above were sold at this office.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, CLASS 42, FOR 1844.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 7th, 1844.

SPLENDID SCHEME.
30,000 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars!
100 of \$1,000! 100 of \$400!
Do do 25 Half do 60
Do do 25 Quarter do 35

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, CLASS 43, FOR 1844.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 14th, 1844.

14 DRAWN NOS. OUT OF 75.
CAPITALS.
30,000 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars!
5,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars!
Do do 25 Half do 60
Do do 25 Quarter do 35

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, CLASS 44, FOR 1844.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 21st, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.
30,000 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars!
6,000 Dollars! 3,140 Dollars!
3,000 Dollars! 2,500 Dollars!
Do do 25 Half do 60
Do do 25 Quarter do 35

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, CLASS 45, FOR 1844.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 28th, 1844.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Balls.
BRILLIANT PRIZES.
1 splendid prize of \$40,000
1 do 12,000
1 prize of 6,000
1 do 5,000
1 do 3,500
1 do 2,500
1 do 2,000
1 do 1,969
1 do 1,600
1 do 1,510
2 prizes of 1,250
2 do 1,200
20 do 1,000

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, CLASS 46, FOR 1844.
To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, the 28th of December, 1844.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Balls.
BRILLIANT PRIZES.
1 splendid prize of \$40,000
1 do 12,000
1 prize of 6,000
1 do 5,000
1 do 3,500
1 do 2,500
1 do 2,000
1 do 1,969
1 do 1,600
1 do 1,510
2 prizes of 1,250
2 do 1,200
20 do 1,000

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24. From Matanzas, brig Anawan, Swasey, to J. Hathaway & Son.
From Turks Island, schr. Thames, Haven, to G. W. Davis.
25. From New York, schr. Samuel Ingham, Doughty, to Wm. Cooke.
From New York, schr. Tigra, Hallock, to C. D. Ellis.
From New River, schr. Ann Maria, —, to G. W. Davis.
26. From Providence, R. I., brig Foster, Lancaster, to Russell & Gamwell.
27. From Philadelphia, schr. Ellen, Boon, to G. W. Davis.
From Gaudaloupe, schr. Orleans, Segoe, to E. Dickinson.
From Gaudaloupe, barque Benjamin Adams, Adams, to E. Dickinson.

CLEARED.
Nov. 21. For Havana, brig Vandalla, Wall, by Russell & Gamwell.
23. For Martinique, brig Orchilla, Harding, by E. Dickinson.
For Philadelphia, schr. S. Rosevelt, Joline, by C. D. Ellis.
For District Columbia, schr. Little John, Best, by Wm. Cooke.
25. From New York, brig Georgiana, Currier, by G. W. Davis.
For Philadelphia, schr. North Carolina, Miller, by G. W. Davis.
For New York, schr. J. D. Jones, Smith, by C. D. Ellis.
For Philadelphia, schr. Lemity, Smith, by C. D. Ellis.
26. From Matanzas, brig Attekapas, Sartell, by Russell & Gamwell.
For St. Domingo, brig Rochambeau, Gilvery, by Barry & Bryant.
For Martinique, brig Charles, Tisdale, by G. W. Davis.
For Philadelphia, brig Caspian, Anthony, by G. W. Davis.
For New York, brig Belle, Myers, by G. W. Davis.
For Havana, brig St. Simons, Lawton, by G. W. Davis.
For Port au Prince, schr. Falcon, Moore, by Barry & Bryant.</